IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the following paragraphs:

Page 3, lines 23-30:

Further, a mobile station, which receives signals intermittently, may enter into a "sleep mode" for battery saving purpose, and the circuitry of the mobile station in the sleep mode is in standby state. In this case, if the mobile station can not recognize a valid receiving path, the mobile station ~~mustrecover~~ must recover from the sleep mode and search for a valid receiving path. This results in increase of power consumption and decreases the duration of the battery.

Page 7, lines 2-25:

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing an example of a structure of the mobile station 30. The mobile station 30 includes a transceiver 32, which transmits or receives telecommunication signals, a transmission/reception amplifier 34, a controller 36, an RF signal processor 38, a base band signal processor 40 and a terminal interface unit 42. The transceiver 32 may [[be]] include an antenna or antennae. The transceiver 32 transmits reverse-link RF signals amplified by the transmission amplifier and receives high bandwidth forward-link RF signals from the base station 50. The transmission/reception amplifier 34 includes a transmission amplifier (or High Power Amplifier: HPA), which amplifies RF transmission signals, and a low noise amplifier (LNA) that amplifies RF received signals. Further, the transmission/reception amplifier 34 separates RF transmission signals from RF received signals or vice versa. The RF signal processor 38 performs orthogonal modulation and D/A converting on the base band transmission signals spread by the base band signal processor 40 finally resulting in RF transmission signals. The RF signal processor 38 further performs quasi-synchronized wave detection and A/D converting on the received signals from the transmission/reception amplifier 34, and sends converted signals to the base band signal processor 40.

Page 8, line 15 – to page 9, line 4:

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a functional structure of a base transceiver system (BTS) of the base station 50. The base station 50 includes a transceiver 52, which transmits or receives telecommunication signals, a transmission/reception amplifier 54, an RF signal processor 56, a base band signal processor 58, an RF base station controller 60 and a wired communication interface unit 62. The transceiver 52 may also [[be]] <u>include</u> an antenna or antennae. The transceiver 52 transmits forward-link RF signals amplified by the transmission amplifier, and receives reverse-link RF signals transmitted from the mobile station 30. The transmission/reception amplifier 54 includes a transmission amplifier, which amplifies RF transmission signals, and a low noise amplifier (LNA) that amplifies RF received signals. Further, the transmission/reception amplifier 54 separates RF transmission signals from RF received signals or vice versa. The RF signal processor 56 performs orthogonal modulation and D/A converting on the base band transmission signals spread by the base band signal processor 58 finally resulting in RF transmission signals. The RF signal processor 56 further performs quasi-synchronized wave detection and A/D converting on the received signals from the transmission/reception amplifier 54, and sends converted signals to the base band signal processor 58.

Page 21, lines 25–30:

At step S58, the peak correlation value $p(N)$ is compared with P_a. If P_a is smaller than $p(N)$, at step S62 it is determined that the path has a distortion on the path waveform. If P_a is equal to or larger than $p(N)$, at step [[S62]] <u>S60</u> it is determined that the path has no distortion. The distortion determination process ends at step S64.